

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.]

THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1866.

[No. 1583.]

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,
At the Vendue-Store,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A Variety of DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, &c.
(Particulars of which will be specified in the
bills of the day.)

All kind of goods which are on limitation and
the prices of which are established, can at any
time be viewed and purchased at the lowest li-
mitation and prices.

Philip G. Marteller, v. m.

PUBLIC SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, 30th of April, will be
sold, at the dwelling of Mrs. R. Y. R., in
Princess Street, between Washington and Co-
lumbus streets,

ALL the PERSONAL ESTATE of John
A. Yell, deceased, consisting of HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE, three pairs of NEW BEL-
LOWS, SMITH'S TOOLS, &c. &c.
Philip G. Marteller, v. m.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Wants to Charter,

A vessel of about 1500 barrels
burthen, for COKE and a MAR-
KET; to which immediate dispatch
will be given—the cargo being all
ready to go on board.

James Patton.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

At his Warehouse, Conway's wharf,

New-York prime Beef and Pork.
Also, Southern Pork, of good quality—with a
few pipes of old Cognac Brandy.
February 12.

Now Landing,

From Schooner *Raine*, from New-York, and for
sale by
LAWRASON & FOWLE,

30 Barrels prime Pork,
20 do. do. Beef,
Also, from Schooner *Maria*, from Boston,
500 pieces yellow Nankeens,
In Store.

Imperial,
Young Hyson, } TEAS.
Hyson Skin
Refined and Raw Duck,
Calf and box fresh Raisins,
Ground Ginger,
Muscovado Sugar in barrels,
Double refined loaf do.
200 boxes mould and dipt Candles, of a su-
perior quality, for the West-India market,
30 boxes Cacao, do.
50 barrels New England Rum,
8 pipes and half pipes Tenerife Wine,
10 rolls milled Lead,
600 pair men's coats and fine Shoes.

WANTED,

A Bill on New-York for about 500
Dollars. Apply as above.
April 9.

TUNIS CRAVEN,

Has received by the late arrivals an elegant as-
ortment of
GOODS,
—AMONG WHICH ARE—

London Superfine Cloths
and Cassimeres,
Barnett's patent Cards,
Do. Waitcoatings,
Silks, Molekins, Flo-
rentines,
Imperial, clouded and
white Muscilles,
Tullinets, Swandowns,
Flannels, rose Shinkets,
Coatings, Pinna,
Kerseys, Halfdricks,
Linen's Wool, Worsted,
Vestron and Silk Ho-
sery,
Irish & Flanders Sheet-
ings,
4 & 7 Irish Linens,
Burling Cotton,
Long Lawns,
Linen's Cambricks,
Din & Fies, Cambric do.

Corded Cambricks,
Lace do.
Rich Colanade and fi-
gured India Muslins
India and British Book
do.
Lace Cape & Handker-
chiefs,
Extra Silk Gloves,
Fie Nic Mitts,
Silk Gold and Buttons,
Cambric Buttons,
Artificial Flowers and
Wreaths,
Ostrich Feathers,
Italian Mantua,
Fine India Persians,
Balfas, Mamodites,
Dowlas, Tickleburg,
Osnaburgs, Brown tolls
&c. &c.

He daily expects an additiona
offer ment of FALL GOODS,
ON 22.

Printing, in its various branches,
handso. &c. executed at this office.
ON 22.

WANTED,



A vessel of about
five hundred bar-
rels burthen, to take
a freight to Boston.
Lawrason & Fowle.

April 22.

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the superior court
of chancery, held at Richmond, will be ex-
posed to sale, TWO TRACTS OF LAND,
in the county of Loudoun, the property of Tho-
mas Atwood Diggs, Esq. One called the Valley
Tract, containing about 1097 acres, lying about
three miles from Leesburg—the other called the
Green Hill Tract, lying on the Potomac river,
near the Blue Ridge, and supposed to contain
about 1040 acres. These lands are to be sold
for the purpose of raising the sum of about six
thousand dollars, due from the said Thomas A.
Diggs to certain creditors in the decree mention-
ed. The sale will be made to the highest bid-
der for ready money, and will commence on the
13th day of June next, in the town of Leesburg,
and county of Loudoun.

Thomas Swan, } Commissioners.
W. C. Seldens }

April 22.

REMOVAL.

ISAAC ROBBINS & CO.
Have removed to the STORE HOUSE opposite the
Indian-Queen tavern, King Street, where they
have just received by the schooner *Raine* and
brilliantine *Rising States*, from New-York, and
offer for sale,

IMPERIAL,
HYSON,
YOUNG HYSON,
HYSON SKIN,
SOUCHONG and
BOHEA
P. 12-1
SHERRY,
LISEON, and
MALAGA
P. 12-1

Cognac Brandy, Jamaica Spirits, West India & New-
England Rum, loaf & brown Sugars, Molasses, Coffee,
Chocolate, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Ginger, Pepper, Brim-
stone, Alum, Copperas, Indigo, Madder, Salt-petre,
Rice, Raisins in boxes and kegs, Pipes, Candles, &c. &c.
ALSO,
A few pieces of 1/2 white Drills and Calicoes, in part
of a consignment from New-York.
N. B. Goods consigned to them, either for sale on
commission or for storage, particularly attended to.
April 22.

Just Received,

Per the Schooner *CITIZEN*, and for Sale,
23 hhds, and 50 barrels New-Eng-
land Rum
5 pipes Brandy
2000 yards Tow Cloth
Brown Holland
Leather Lixars
Russia Diaper
Ladies' Mocco Slippers
Mens' fine Shoes
Do. do. do.
Sawarrow Boots
Fine and coarse Hats
Cakes of Clover Seed
Do. Timothy do.
Barrels Beef
Boxes Cod Fish.

All of which will be sold very low for cash or
approved endorsed notes, payable in 60 days.
Apply to

Mr. Benjamin Shreve, jun.

OR

Zebedee Cook, jun.

At Mr. Shreve's store.

April 22.

Just Received,

And for sale by the subscribers,

25 bales Cotton,
25 tierces Rice,
10 hhds. Jamaica Rum,
3000 wt. nice Bacon
100 casks Stone Lime,
20 dozen nice Caster Oil, in pint bottles,
1000 bushels Salt, suitable for the fisheries,
500 Spanish Hides, and Groceries as usual.
Mordecai Miller.

April 22.

Oakum for Sale,

Or will be exchanged for good Junk.
Apply to

MR. BLUNT,

Master of the *Alms and Work House*.

A place wanted for a smart
Boy, 10 years of age.
April 22.

FRESH TEAS.

Now landing from on board the brig *Harmony*
from New-York.
12 chests Young Hyson,
5 do. Hyson,
10 do. Hyson Skin,
Which will be sold on very moder-
ate terms by

James Sanderson,

April 21.

Received, this Day,

And for Sale, on very moderate terms,
15 hogheads first quality Muscovado
Sugar,
2 boxes Irish Linens, Colerains,
afforded.

James Sanderson.

April 9.

HENRY K. MAY

Has now landing, for Sale,
65 tierces Primer of Paris,
65 boxes Mould Candles,
20 boxes Chocolate,
50 barrels Prime Pork,
4 hogheads Muscovado Sugar,
1 hoghead Cape Mac Brandy
In STORE,
London Portwine,
London and New-York Market
Particular and Cargo Teas,
California and Claret
50 barrels No. 1 Cargo and Prime Beef
10 barrels Bounce
4 boxes Beechwood Guitars
1 box Fanatic C. Gas
6 hhds. Molasses
6 casks of Cheese, of superior quality.
April 8.

JAMES BACON,

A his GROCERY STORE, on King Street, has, in
addition to his former stock, added
A fresh supply of Genuine Articles in
the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.
He now offers for sale, on his usual terms,
Muscovado Sugars, of various qua-
lities.

Loaf and Lump ditto,
Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson Skin, and
Souchong

Best Green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality.
Molasses,
Rafelias,
Sherry,
Lisbon,
Teneriffe,
Malaga, and
Genuine Old Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Amigaa, St. Croix, St. Vincent, and New-
England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whiskey,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters.

Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento
Cayenne and Black Pepper, Race and Ground
Ginger, Baked Salt for table use, Pearl Barley,
Rice, Starch, Fig blue, Soap, Mould, Dipt and
Spermaceti Candles, Refined Salt-Petre, Eborant
Indigo, Alum, Copperas, Madder, Brimstone,
Spiriting Cotton, Patent Shot, all sizes, best
English and country-made Gunpowder, Segars,
and Smoking Tobacco, very best Chewing To-
bacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's Snuff, Hunter's Pipe
in boxes.
London Mustard, warranted of a superior qua-
lity, Dixon's best ditto, Wrapping-Paper, De-
mijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article
in his line—the whole of which have been select-
ed with care and will be disposed of on the very
lowest terms.
December 16.

TO RENT.

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE, situ-
ate on St. Alaph Street, between King
and Prince streets, four doors beyond Mr. Ewins
Office, now occupied by Mr. Amos Alexand.
Possession will be given on the 15th March.—
Application to be made to

George Youngs.

February 26.

Cash, and the highest price given
for clean Linen and Cotton Rags, by
the Printer of this paper.

Horsburgh & Calder,

Have just received from New-York,
10 bales Calcutta Piece Goods;
CONSISTING OF
Gurrahs, Mamoodites, Punjam Cloths, San-
nas, C. Gas, Balfas, and Checks.

A. L. S. O.

Calicoes, colored and white Cambric Mus-
lin, Undressed Gingham, Silk Chambray,
Cambric, D. mity, Cotton Hosiery, Black Lute-
ring, Irish Linens, Yellow and Scarlet Ban-
danna, Handkerchiefs, White Craps, Pic Nick
Silk Mitts, Silk Umbrellas, Leno Mullin, Cress,
Blue Gilly Handkerchiefs, Sooty Romalls, Blue
Gurrahs, Real London Superior Black and Blue
Cloths, &c. &c. for sale on reasonable terms,
either by wholesale or retail, at their Store, cor-
ner of Royal and King Streets.
April 23.

PETER WISE, Jun.

Offers for Sale, at his Store in Fairfax Street,
A general assortment of Drugs
and Patent Medicines:
A. L. S. O.

Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cassia,
Flask Oil, by the box,
Superior quality Salad Oil, by the basket or
bottle,
Six Petre, refined.

Thirty Boxes first quality SEGARS,
and fifty of second.

He will take a Young Man 14 or 15
years old, of good connections, to learn the
Druggist's business.
April 23.

Just Received,

And for Sale by the subscribers,
A quantity of soft shelled Almonds,
by the trail or smaller quantity.
Fresh Figs and English Walnuts,
Lisbon Baskets.

On Hand,

A few boxes Lisbon Lemons and
Oranges.

MATTHEW EARIN.

April 23.

T. CRAVEN has removed his Store
next door to Mott's tavern; where he offers for
Sale a general assortment of
DRY GOODS,
And daily expects a further Supply.
April 3.

JAMES SANDERSON

HAS RECEIVED,
A few casks of excellent
CLOVER-SEED,
Which is warranted fresh.

3000 lbs. best green Martinique
Coffee
40 barrels New England Rum
20 barrels Whiskey
A few bales upland Georgia Cotton
3 cases Irish Linens
1 bale brown ditto.

Also on Hand,

British Sail Canvas; German Osnaburgs;
and as usual, a general assortment of the best
Wines, Spirituous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.
March 24.

SALT,

Suitable for the Fisheries.
JUST RECEIVED,
1200 bushels St. Ubes Salt; per schooner
Martha and Mary; and for sale, at Merchants
wharf.

William Hodgson.

March 21.

HENRY K. MAY

Has received, per Brig *Equator*, Moore, from
New-Castle, and offers for Sale, if immedi-
ately applied for;

80 casks Red Lead,
38 casks Patent Shot,
18 casks Ingot Lead and
36 sheers Milled do.
December 18.

Five Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen out of William Violett's bench,
on Keith's wharf, on the night of the
21st instant, a Hunting Silver Watch, (maker's
name and number not recollected) with a striped
purple ribbon; common brass key and a white
pearl seal with the letter U on the face—has a
steel band for the day of the month, and yellow
hands for the hours and minutes. The above re-
ward will be given to any person who will leave
the Watch at this office.

All persons are forewarned from purchasing,
and watch-makers are requested to stop the same
should it be offered for sale.
April 23.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.)

EXTRACTS

From the documents respecting the application of Hamet Caramalli, ex-bashaw of Tripoli.

(CONTINUED)

From TOBIAS LEAR, to the secretary of the navy of the United States.

On board the United States' frigate Constitution, Syracuse harbor, July 5, 1805.

SIR, Since I had the honor of addressing you under date of the 3d of November, I have thought it my duty to remain in the vicinity of Tripoli, that I might be at hand for entering into a negotiation with the bashaw, whenever he should give evidence of his disposition to do so on proper terms; and I accordingly took up my residence in Malta; being well assured that nothing would occur to make my presence necessary at Algiers during the winter, and knowing that the day was perfectly satisfied as to the cause of my extended absence from his dominions.

On the 28th of December I received a letter from Don Gerardo Joseph De Pauza, the Spanish consul at Tripoli, stating, that on the 17th of December he had a private audience with the bashaw of Tripoli on the business of his nation, which being over, the bashaw introduced the subject of this war with the United States, and expressed his willingness to conclude it, if the Americans were disposed to come forward on proper grounds. The Spanish consul answered that he presumed they would have no objections to finish the war upon honorable terms. There, he says, the subject was dropped; and he took the liberty of making this communication to me, having heard I was in Malta; adding as his own opinion, that if I would come over to Tripoli, in a flag of Truce, he had no doubt but a peace might soon be concluded on honorable and satisfactory terms. As I had reason to believe that this communication was made to me with the knowledge, if not by the express desire of the bashaw, I felt in no haste to reply to it, as I was persuaded that, if he then discovered a desire to terminate the business, he would be more anxious to do so when the season for active operations should approach. On the 28th of March commodore Barron sent a small vessel to Tripoli with clothing, &c. for our captive countrymen, and by that occasion I acknowledged the receipt of the Spanish consul's letter; and observed to him, that as we had last year made several overtures to the bashaw for peace, which had been rejected, he might be assured that we should never make the first advance again on that subject. But that notwithstanding our force in this sea was very considerable, and would at the proper season, act with decided vigor; yet we should be ready to receive and consider any propositions which might come from the bashaw before that season arrived; provided such propositions were compatible with the dignity and rising character of our nation, and tending to an honorable and permanent peace.

On the 21st of April, I received by the return of the same vessel from Tripoli, another letter from the Spanish consul saying that he had communicated to the bashaw the contents of my letter of the 28th of March, who had directed him to inform me, that to shew his disposition to end the war he would make a proposition, viz.—That the United States should pay him 200,000 dollars for peace and ransom, and deliver up to him gratis, all his subjects in their power, and make full restitution of the property taken from them. The Spanish consul added, that he considered the propositions of the bashaw rather intended to form the basis for opening a negotiation, than made with an expectation of being granted. At the same time he mentioned the mode of communication which might be pursued, if I should think proper to come off Tripoli with a view to opening a negotiation. These propositions were so completely inadmissible that after communicating them to commodore Barron, I thought no more of them, fully expecting further advances either through the same or some other channel; as it evidently appeared to be the wish of the bashaw to open a negotiation.

Between the time last mentioned, and the 18th May, there were intimations made in various ways of the disposition of the bashaw to treat; but none in a direct or official manner. On that day commodore Barron wrote me the letter No. 1, to which on the 19th, I returned the answer No. 2, and on the 22d he informed me he had relinquished the command of the squadron to captain Rodgers. On the 24th I embarked on board the United States' frigate Es-

sex, captain James Barron, to proceed to Tripoli. On the 26th in the morning we saw the town of Tripoli distant about ten miles, and at the same time the U. States' frigates Constitution and President. At ten o'clock A. M. captain Barron and myself went on board the former, when captain Rodgers received the letter of commodore Barron relinquishing to him the command of the squadron, &c. He returned with us to the Essex, when he stood in for the town, and within a short distance from the battery hoisted the white flag, which was immediately answered by the same from the bashaw's castle. In half an hour a boat came off with the Spanish consul and an officer of the bashaw. I informed the Spanish consul that I had, agreeably to the desire of the bashaw to treat, come for that purpose; but that the propositions which had been made through him (the Spanish consul) were totally out of the question, and must be relinquished before I would consent to move one step in the business; and that if I had not the most unequivocal evidence that they would be put aside in toto, I would not go on shore, and told him he had better return with my determination, and come off again the next day, if the bashaw was desirous of having peace on terms which we could admit. He left the ship, and the wind turning the night blew so heavily on shore that the ships were obliged to stand off, and were not able to come in near the town again until the 29th, when at 9 A. M. the Spanish consul came on board, bringing the tiscara or commission of the bashaw to treat on his part, on the principal points of accommodation. We now removed from the Essex to the Constitution. The bashaw relinquished all pretensions to a payment for peace or any future demand of any nature whatever; but demanded the sum of 130,000 dollars for the ransom of our countrymen, and the delivery of his subjects gratis. To this I objected as strongly as to the first proposition; and after some time spent in discussing the subject, I told the Spanish consul, that to prevent unnecessary delay and altercation I would give him in writing my ultimatum, which must be at once decided upon, viz. That there should be an exchange of prisoners man for man, so far as they would go; that the bashaw should send all the Americans in his power on board the squadron now off Tripoli; that his subjects should be brought over from Syracuse, and delivered to him with all convenient speed, as he had three hundred Americans, more or less, and we one hundred Tripolitans, more or less, I would engage to give him for the balance in his favor 60,000 dollars; that a treaty of peace should be made upon honorable and mutually beneficial terms. With this he went on shore in the evening; but apparently without any expectation of its being accepted.

On the 30th at 11 A. M. the Spanish Consul came again on board the constitution; and urged me very strongly to go on shore, where every thing, he said, should be satisfactorily arranged; but as I determined not to deviate from the ground I had taken, I declined; stating to him that it now depended on the Bashaw to terminate the business by a single word, and that very little time more would be given for that purpose. He requested permission to send a letter on shore, to which he would await an answer; this was granted, and on receiving an answer to his letter, he again urged my going on shore in the strongest terms. This I steadily refused to do. The wind increasing, obliged the ship to stand off, and prevented the Spanish consul from going on shore this night.

At 8 A. M. on the 31st of May, the Spanish consul went on shore, promising to come off again in a few hours with the Bashaw's answer. At noon he came off, and said that the bashaw had at length agreed to the sum of sixty thousand dollars, for the balance of the prisoners; but that he could not think of delivering up the Americans until his subjects were ready to be delivered to him, and again urging me to go on shore. I told him, in one word, that the business had been protracted beyond what I conceived to be a reasonable time; but as the weather yesterday would not admit of our countrymen being sent on board, I would allow the bashaw twenty-four hours, from this time to agree to my propositions in toto, or reject them. He begged for further time, but without effect; and left the ship at 5 P. M.

At 11 A. M. June 1st, our unfortunate countryman, captain Bainbridge came on board who had been permitted to come off under the guarantee of the Danish consul and Sidi Mahamat Dghies, the minister of foreign affairs. He assured me that the Americans would not be delivered up until a treaty of peace should be made with the bashaw, as peace was more his object than

the sum he might get for the captives; and as it was our intention to conclude a treaty, it would be cruel to let our countrymen languish in captivity merely on the punctilio of negotiating the treaty before or after their delivery; as whatever related to them was already understood. I informed him of all which had passed between the Spanish consul and myself; and told him that as the Spanish consul had come on board as the commissioner of the bashaw, with his credentials, which he had delivered to me, I considered the business as now brought nearly to a close, and that a very short time remained for the bashaw to make up his mind. However, as I should make no difference in the terms of the treaty, whether it should be drawn up before or after the delivery of the prisoners, I would enter into an immediate negotiation for that purpose, with any proper character whom the bashaw might send on board duly authorized; but I would have nothing more to do with the Spanish consul. But the Americans should be sent on board without waiting the arrival of the Tripolitans from Syracuse. Captain B. left us in the evening and went on shore.

(To be continued.)

The national sovereignty, which had been achieved by the best blood of our country, has been surrendered; the policy of the Jefferson faction having placed the United States precisely in the situation of Spain, Holland, Switzerland, and the other dependencies of France.—If there is an individual who doubts the truth of this assertion, let him consult the law, which annulled our commerce with St. Domingo, and the demand on which that law was enacted; let him refer to the still more disgraceful tribute of two millions of dollars, which under the deceptive title of increased expense of foreign intercourse, has been granted to the great nation; let him look at the prostrate condition of our country in her external, and the defenceless and distracted state of her internal relations; let him peruse with attention the debates of congress, and the declarations of Mr. Jefferson's quondam friends, during the present session; and he must cease to doubt that we have been precipitated from the proud eminence of honor and independence, on which the courage, wisdom and virtue of the immortal Washington had placed the American commonwealth, into the deepest mire of infamy and subjugation.

[Philadelphia Register.]

From the REGISTER.

"Millions for defence, not a cent for tribute."

(A maxim of the Old School.)

"Millions for tribute, not a cent for defence."

(Adapted to the principles of the New Philosophy.)

By a convention between the United States and France, made at Paris the 30th of April, 1803, France ceded to the United States "the colony or province of Louisiana, with all its rights & appurtenances;" as fully and in the same manner, as they had been acquired by France, in virtue of the treaty concluded at St. Ildefonso, the first of October, 1800, between France and Spain; that is to say, with the same extent that this colony had, when France possessed it; and such as it should be, after the treaties entered into, between Spain and other states. (a)

By two other conventions between the United States and France, concluded also at Paris, on the same 30th of April, the United States engaged, in consequence of this cession (as it is styled) of Louisiana, to pay the French government a sum equivalent to 11,250,000 dollars; and further, to discharge debts due by France to citizens of the United States, to an amount not exceeding 3,750,000 dollars; making, together, the sum of fifteen millions of dollars.

Without paying any attention to the absurd and chimerical pretensions, which were held up by the jacobins, in general, for the purpose of deceiving our citizens, respecting the wonderful extent of this wonderful territory! for which the good people of the United States, were bound to pay to France, the enormous sum of fifteen millions of dollars—we shall only notice, particularly, what is said of its eastern boundaries, by high authority; and we shall then see, how far that authority was to be relied on.

"The precise boundaries of Louisiana," (says the compiler of a certain pamphlet)

(b) "westwardly of the Mississippi, though very extensive, are at present involved in some obscurity. Data are equally wanting to assign with precision its northern (c) extent. From the source of the Mississippi it is bounded eastwardly by the middle of the channel of that river, to the thirty-first degree of latitude. Thence," (cont.)

notes the same authority) "it is asserted, upon very strong grounds, that according to its limits, when formerly possessed (d) by France, it stretches to the east, as far at least, as the river Perdido, which runs into the bay of Mexico, eastward of the river Mobile."

Thus it appears, that even according to the authority here referred to, and quoted, the United States had purchased from France a large tract of country, all the boundaries of which were, in fact, left indefinite by our very provident negotiators, and therefore necessarily "involved in some obscurity;" with the exceptions only of its maritime border, and of the river Mississippi, down to the 31st degree of north latitude.

But although westwardly of the Mississippi, this land of "obscurity" may be "very extensive," and, notwithstanding we have been told, by the same authority, that "it stretches to the east as far at least as the river Perdido" (terms which are, indeed, very incompetent to convey anything like a "precise" meaning) there were many "individuals," and these, too, "among the best informed upon that subject," who did, nevertheless, then believe that "the colony or province of Louisiana" had no extent at all eastwardly of the Mississippi, the Iberville and the Lakes; but that (southwardly of the 31st degree of north latitude) these waters constitute the western boundaries of the Spanish province of West Florida. Those who entertained this opinion, it now fully appears, were correct.

This business has been finally discussed in congress, and the people of the United States are at length graciously permitted to know the result of their secret deliberations on the subject; excepting one all-important measure, (would to God! it were an honorable and beneficial one) which it is endeavored, still to cover with a veil of mysterious secrecy! (e)—Now we find, that a most unlucky mistake; some how or other; occupied the mind of our executive, respecting the extent of our newly-acquired territory. It seems to be now conceded, that what is properly called Louisiana (the denomination of the only country, except the Island of Orleans, which we had actually purchased) lies on the western bank of the Mississippi: But although this colony of Louisiana, for which 15,000,000 of dollars have been bona fide paid is said to be "very extensive," westwardly of that river, we are about to cede to the Spaniards a great portion of it; so as to give them "an ample barrier," on the side of their provinces of Mexico, &c. And besides this contemplated dismemberment of Louisiana proper, and in addition to the money paid for the purchase of it it is now proposed, that the people of the United States shall pay two millions more, (and who is there among us, that will undertake to say, that France will not obtain, as a sort of tribute, this descent of super-added (f) millions?) in order to acquire that very territory, eastward of the Mississippi, &c. which we are told, from high authority, our fifteen millions of dollars had already paid for!

The truth, however, is; and is at length known; that the executive of the United States did promulgate to the American people, such wild and extravagant notions, concerning the eastern extension of the limits of Louisiana, as many persons foresaw, at an early period, could neither be rationally nor fairly maintained: And it is now manifest, that, in consequence of the sanction which those visionary opinions, unfortunately received among the people; solely on the credit of the executive, in whose probity and intelligence they had reposed great confidence, they have been led into a very serious error, respecting the situation and extent, consequently the value and importance, as well as the ultimate price, of that territory, which the United States have already purchased, and paid for, at so enormous a rate. (g) May not every independent American very justly exclaim, in the words of Mr. Randolph "when I behold the affairs of this nation instead of being where I hoped, and the people believed they were; committed to Tom, Dick and Harry, to the refuse of the retail trade of politics; I cannot help feeling the most deep and serious concern."

NOTES.

(a) See the 3d article of the treaty of Ildefonso.

(b) In a note prefixed to this pamphlet, (which is entitled, "An Account of Louisiana, being an Abstract of Documents, &c.") the writer says: "The object of the following pages is to consolidate the information respecting the present state of Louisiana, furnished to the executive by several individuals, among the best informed upon that subject."

(c) Surely according to his own doctrine, the person here quoted could not mean "the part of the Northern Extent," which lies east of the Mississippi.

ern side of the Mississippi, if any part of Louisiana lies eastward of that river; for the Southern boundary of the United States, which separates them from the northern frontier of the Spanish provinces of the Floridas, (from the Mississippi to the Atlantic Ocean), has been long since defined "with precision."

(d) But not so "possessed," as Louisiana; nor "such as it" (Louisiana) "should be after the treaties subsequently entered into" (that is, subsequently to the time that France possessed it, "between Spain and other States."

(e) Mr. J. Randolph openly used the following language a few days since, in the Legislature of the Union. "When the nation anxiously demands the result of your deliberations, you bang your heads and blub to tell, you are afraid to tell. Your mouths are hermetically sealed. Your honor has received a wound, which must not take air. Gentlemen dare not come forward and avow their work, much less to defend it, in the presence of the nation." "Let them" (the Executive) come forward to the Legislature. Let us see, while we feel, that left-handed, invisible, irresponsible influence, which defies the touch but pervades and decides every thing." "Let them," continued Mr. Randolph, "take off the imputation of secrecy—they dare not—they are ashamed and afraid to do it; they dare not come out, and tell the nation what they have done."

(f) Mr. J. Clay observed upon this occasion, on the floor of Congress, that he had been induced to vote for the appropriation of two millions of dollars, in consequence of the intimation given by the government of France, that hostilities must take place with the United States, unless such appropriation were made!

(g) When we talk of many millions of dollars, the mind does not readily comprehend the value of the sum. But if your adroit and immaculate negotiator, Mr. Armstrong, should effect the purchase of our administration, we shall pay in the whole upwards of 450 tons (or about 300 wagon loads) of silver, on our newly projected territorial speculation.

KINGSTON, (Jam.) March 22.
The Success frigate, of 22 guns, captain Ayscough, sailed on Wednesday, for Halifax.

"A very extraordinary and somewhat mysterious circumstance has occurred here and excited considerable curiosity, not unattended with anxiety. A woman who represented herself as the widow of a capt. Watson, and pleaded great distress, applied to captain Morse of the brig Hope, of Philadelphia, for a passage for herself and female child, about six years old, to this island, which was given gratuitously.

"This vessel having been boarded and plundered by a French felucca near Turk's Island, the woman with her child went on board another American schooner from which she threw the child into the sea, whence it was taken nearly suffocated. She again threw the child overboard and it was again picked up. They were at length brought into Port Morant, and a passage was taken for them in a plantain boat coming to this port. They had been but a very short time on board when the woman seized the child in her arms, plunged into the sea. Humanity was again exerted, and with effect; they were preserved. The child says that the woman is not her mother, but that she is the daughter of a Mr. Smith, a carpenter in Philadelphia, and was clandestinely stolen from her parents!

"In the present state of business, nothing further should be said; the woman is now too ill to undergo an examination, and, until that takes place, it would look too much like prejudice to give any opinion as to her guilt or innocence; whether impelled by mental derangement or innate depravity may appear hereafter."

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.
THURSDAY, April 24.

George Summers and James H. Blake, Esqs. are elected members of the Legislature of Virginia for the county of Fairfax.

The president of the United States has nominated, and the senate unanimously advised and consented thereto, JAMES MUNROE, now minister plenipotentiary of the United States at the court of London, and Wm. PINEKEY, of Maryland, to be commissioners plenipotentiary and extraordinary for settling all matters of difference between the United States and the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, relative to wrongs committed between the parties on the high seas, or other waters, and for establishing the principles of navigation and commerce between them. (Nat. Intel.)

MELANCHOLY.
Extra of a letter from a gentleman in Prince William county, dated April 15.

We feel a great loss in a worthy member of our society, Mr. Edward Carter, whose death

was occasioned by the most singular and dreadful accident that ever occurred before.—He had undertaken contrary to the advice of every friend, who condemned the plan, to move or rather build a Merchant Mills down the river than the old mill, to effect which a very long and deep race was necessary. This he had carried some distance; in doing which, neither hills nor any obstacle whatever stopped him, so that in some places, as the race was straight, he cut through hills fifteen or sixteen feet deep; in one of these horrid pits, over which projected stupendous rocks, and a bank of dirt of a crumbly nature, he was standing about sunset a few days ago (a very unusual time for him to be there) giving lame directions, when the bank above gave way, breaking about six feet from his head.—He called out take care, without making any effort to escape himself, which he might have done, and horrid to relate turning only his shoulder aside, as if falkened by some supernatural influence, himself, one of the ditchers, and a negro, were all buried in an instant. The alarm was immediately given by the only one that escaped, and who could scarcely ever before walk upon even ground without stumbling, and Mrs. Carter, who was in delicate health, was the first that got there, nearly a mile from the house, she found him dead, being buried up to the chin, with rocks upon him that weighed 15 or 20 tons. The ditcher, who was a white man, was entirely buried, and the negro crouched above the knees, with his legs much mangled and bruised, but not irrecoverable. This sad catastrophe I found realized early next morning, by a view of the dead bodies, one of which was my ever lamented friend.

Feat of agility. The following feat of agility was performed at Greenwich on Monday last, the 14th instant, in the presence of a concourse of spectators. A gentleman engaged to hop, on the same leg, sixty yards, in twenty hops; equal to three yards each hop, which he performed by exceeding the whole distance a yard and a half. The bet was 500 dollars, and the fortunate performer, we understand, was Mr. Young, of the Theatre.

[N. York paper.]

The two houses of congress brought their sittings to a close on Monday night at about eleven o'clock, when an adjournment took place to the first Monday in December. The sitting of Monday was continued from ten o'clock in the morning until eleven in the evening with only the intermission of one hour. Too much business was transacted to enable us to give a detail of it in this paper. The most important measures adopted were,

The passage of a bill for continuing until the end of the next session the Mediterranean fund, disconnected from the repeal of the salt tax, the senate having adhered to their disagreement to the last object of the bill.

The passage of the naval peace establishment bill.

The passage of a bill for the temporary relief of Hamet Caramalli, allowing him 2400 dollars.

The passage of the bill for the payment of all the witnesses summoned on the trial of judge Chase, the house of representatives having receded from their amendment.

The indefinite postponement of the report of the committee of enquiry on the official conduct of Gideon Granger, postmaster-general.

But that business, which excited most attention, mingled with, perhaps, becoming warmth, was the presentation by Mr. Quincy of two memorials, one from Samuel G. Ogden, the other from William Smith, of the city of New York.

The memorials are very long, and give a minute detail of the circumstances alleged to have attended the expedition of Miranda; acknowledge the participation of the memorialists in the enterprise; and declare it to have been their impression that the expedition was countenanced by the implied sanction of the president and secretary of state. The memorialists further complain of the unjust and illegal proceedings of the circuit court of New York. The memorials are couched in language uncommonly acrimonious, and ascribe to the public agents unworthy and impure motives.

After the reading of these memorials an interesting debate ensued, whose length forbids its insertion in this day's paper. We shall only, at present, attempt a brief sketch, reserving its full detail for a future paper.

Mr. Lyon reprobated the style and contents of the petition, and moved that the petitioners should have leave to withdraw their petition.

Mr. Williams of New York, inveighed, in terms of strong indignation, against the nature and tendency of the attempt. He pronounced it unprecedented, while prosecution was *coram judice*, for the accused to come forward, and attempt to arrest

their cause from a legal tribunal; declared his total disbelief of the charges criminating the executive; and spoke with the greatest emphasis of the enormity of the effort of men thus situated to disseminate suspicion with regard to the motives of the executive government, and said it was ridiculous to imagine that any legislative enquiry could be made on the very last day of the session.

Mr. Quincy rose to explain. He said he deemed it his duty to present the memorials, disclaiming all intention to cast a censure on the administration; but he thought, considering the facts alleged by the memorialists, it was proper to make an enquiry; and added that from circumstances known to gentlemen on the floor, the executive had been advised of the sitting out of the Leander time enough to have prevented her sailing.

Mr. Quincy was followed by Messrs. Smith, and Rhea of Tennessee, who delivered opinions nearly the same with those of Mr. Williams.

Mr. Jackson then rose, and pronounced the memorials a tissue of falsehoods and calumnies, basely intended to defame the government, and denied that the executive had possessed the information stated by Mr. Quincy.

After a few remarks from Messrs. Munford, Masters, and Bidwell, Mr. Early offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the charges contained in the memorials of S. G. Ogden and Wm. Smith are, in the opinion of this house, unsupported by any evidence which in the least degree criminate the executive government of this country: that the said memorials appear to have been presented at a time and under circumstances insidiously calculated to excite unjust suspicions in the minds of the good people of this nation against the existing administration of the general government; and that it would be highly improper in this house to take any step which might influence or prejudice a cause now depending in a legal tribunal of the U. States—therefore, Resolved, that the said memorials be by the clerk of this house returned to those from whom they came.

Mr. Clark required the previous question, which was taken by yeas and nays as follows: "shall the main question be now put?" Yeas 74—Nays 15.

The question was then taken by yeas & nays on the several members of the resolution as divided by dashes:

On agreeing to the
1st member, the Yeas were 73—Nays 8.
2d ——— Yeas 70—Nays 13.
3d ——— Yeas 84—No Nays.
last ——— Yeas 71—Nays 14.

A LIST OF ACTS
Passed at the first session of the NINTH CONGRESS.

1. An act making an additional appropriation for the naval service, during the year one thousand eight hundred and five.
2. An act supplementary to the "act making provision for the payment of claims of citizens of the United States on the government of France, the payment of which has been assumed by the United States, by virtue of the convention of the thirtieth April, one thousand eight hundred and three, between the United States and the French republic."
3. An act to provide for light-houses in Long Island sound, and to declare Roxbury, in the state of Massachusetts, to be a port of delivery.
4. An act making an additional appropriation to supply the deficiency in the appropriation for the naval service, during the year one thousand eight hundred and five.
5. An act making provision for defraying any extraordinary expenses attending the intercourse between the United States and foreign nations.
6. An act making a further appropriation for the support of the library.
7. An act for the relief of the governor, secretary, and judges, of the late territory of the United States, north-west of the river Ohio.
8. An act to repeal, in part, the fourth section of an act entitled "An act to authorise a grant of lands to the French inhabitants of Gallipolis, and for other purposes therein mentioned."
9. An act authorising the sale of a tract of land in the town of Cincinnati and state of Ohio.
10. An act to suspend commercial intercourse between the United States and certain parts of the island of St. Domingo.
11. An act extending the powers of the surveyor general to the territory of Louisiana, and for other purposes.
12. An act for altering the time of hold-

ing the circuit court in the district of North Carolina, and for abolishing the July term of the Kentucky district court.

13. An act declaring the consent of congress to an act of the state of Pennsylvania, entitled "an act to empower the board of wardens for the port of Philadelphia to collect a certain duty on tonnage, for the purposes therein mentioned."
(To be continued.)

PUBLIC SALE.

Pursuant to a deed of trust from Samuel Hilton to the subscribers, will peremptorily be sold, on SATURDAY, the 31 day of May, at half past 10 o'clock, on the premises,

A LOT of GROUND, with two HOUSES, situate on the fourth east corner of Duke and Union streets. Terms, &c. will be made known at the place of sale.

JAMES DAVIDSON, } Trustees.
P. G. MARTELLER, }

April 24.

The Subscriber

INTENDING very soon to leave this town, and the district of Columbia, requests all those indebted to him to immediately make payment, or their accounts will be left for collection, through the medium of the law. Demands against him will be paid on being presented.

The subscriber having entirely declined business here, he hereby gives notice, that he will not be answerable for credits given to any person whatever, in his name; and that this notice will be pleaded in bar of any claim, hereafter made or prosecuted against him on such account.
G. W. Janfen.

April 24. 35

Baker Wanted.

A Journeyman Loaf Bread Baker will meet with employ and good wages if immediate application is made to

Edward Lee.

April 24. 35

Just Published,

For Sale at ROBERT GRAY'S Book Store,

BROOKES'S

General Gazetteer Improved;

Or a New and Comprehensive

GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY;

CONTAINING

A description of the empires, kingdoms, states, provinces, cities, towns, forts, seas, harbors, rivers, lakes, mountains, &c. in the known world—with the government, customs, manners, and religion of the inhabitants; the extent, boundaries, and natural productions of each country; the trade, manufactures, and curiosities of the cities and towns, their longitude, latitude, bearings and distances in English miles, from remarkable places; and the various events by which they have been distinguished—including a detail of the countries, cities, boroughs, market towns, and principal villages, in Great Britain and Ireland—together with a full and complete account of at least seven hundred cities, towns and villages in the United States, more than has appeared in any preceding edition of the same work; in which the numerous mistakes and deficiencies of European Gazetteers, respecting this country, are corrected and supplied—illustrated by eight maps, neatly executed.—Price 3 dollars 50 cents.

A L S O,

Scott's Geographical Dictionary of the United States, Price 2 dollars 50 cents.

Pinkerton's Modern Geography, 2 vols. octavo, and a quarto Atlas. Price 15 dollars.

Guthrie's Geography improved, 2 vols. quarto, and a folio Atlas. Price 15 dollars.

Davie's Modern Geography for Schools. Price 1 dollar 50 cents.

Pinkerton's Geography abridged, for do. Price 1 dollar.

Walker's Elements of Geography and of Natural and Civil History, with Maps and Plates, London edition. Price 4 dollars.

April 24.

PURSUANT to a decree of the superior court of chancery, held at Richmond, will be exposed to sale, TWO TRACTS OF LAND, in the county of Loudoun, the property of Thomas Atwood Diggs, Esq. One called the Valley Tract, containing about 1697 acres, lying about three miles from Leesburg—the other called the Green Hill Tract, lying on the Potomac river, near the Blue Ridge, and supposed to contain about 1940 acres. These lands are to be sold for the purpose of raising the sum of about six thousand dollars, due from the said Thomas A. Diggs to certain creditors in the decree mentioned. The sale will be made to the highest bidder for ready money, and will commence on the 15th day of June next, in the town of Leesburg, and county of Loudoun.

Thomas Swan, } Commissioners.
W. C. Selden, }

April 22. 35

THE Subscriber and possessor

of the above advertised Lands thinks it proper to warn any person who may incline to purchase under the above decree (which was obtained in the most secret manner and totally unknown to him) that he will not give, or aid in any manner the procuring a title to perfect such sale; the attempt to which is a vague and ill-tempered effort.

Thomas A. Diggs.

April 24.

JOHN WATTS

Has just received and offers for sale, on the usual terms,

White and brown Tickerburg
White and brown German Rolls
White and brown Plaid
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linnen
4-4 Shirting Cotton
Apron and fitting Checks
Gaiters and Calicoes
Diaper and Diaper Table Cloths
Superfine Cloths and Cassimere
Sewing Silks, Twists, and Threads
Cambric Muslins, 4-4 and 6-4
Lace Cambricks, 4-4 and 6-4
Plain Leno, do. do.
Tambored Leno, do. do.
Leno Veils, do. do.
Leno Suedes and D'Angona do.
Pie Nic Gloves and Mitts
Silk and Cotton Hosiery
Ladies Habit Gloves
Cambric Handkerchiefs and Long Lawns
Garrets, Cuffs, and Banners
Fresh Clover Seed, &c. &c.

March 4.

Wanted to Purchase,

A FEMALE HOUSE SERVANT, who can come well recommended—from 20 to 25 years of age.

April 3.

Clover Seed,

(Warranted of the best quality)

Landed this day from Philadelphia, and for sale, on very low terms.

Mandeville & Jamieson.

Who have just received,

60 barrels old Rye Whiskey
5000 lbs Green Coffee
20 boxes fine Sallad Oil
20 boxes Chocolate
1000 lbs heavy Pepper
10 boxes fresh Mustard
A few bales Tennessee Cotton
100 reams Wrapping Paper.

March 22.

FOR SALE,

A Negro Woman, who is an excellent house servant, with her two Children; the one male, the other female.

Jan. 16.

Enquire of the Printer.

LOST,

On Wednesday evening last, in or near the town, The outer Case of a WATCH.

It is of Gold, plain and of modern fashion. Five Dollars reward will be given, to any person who will deliver it to the

PRINTER.

February 22.

JOSEPH RIDDLE

Has Received by the Ceres and other ships lately arrived at Baltimore, a considerable part of his

FALL GOODS;

Which are now opening at his store in Fairfax Street, and daily expects an additional supply in the United States from Liverpool.

September 28.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership hitherto subsisting under the firm of Joseph Riddle & Co. of Alexandria, was dissolved the first instant, by mutual consent: All persons that are indebted to, or that have claims on the same, are requested to come forward and settle, as it is desirable to close the concern as soon as possible. Those whose accounts are of long standing are particularly requested to attend to this notice, and make payments to either of the subscribers.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,

Of Alexandria.

JAMES DALL,

Of Baltimore.

September 18.

Twenty Dollars Reward,

Will be given for apprehending and securing in jail, a young mulatto man slave, named ANDREW. He was hired by me last year to Mr. Joseph Thomas, who keeps the mid-die ferry opposite to Alexandria, and absconded from that place about the latter end of August last. He is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, lanky and well made, has short curled hair, and is frequently subject to have several large pimples in his face. He is reckoned to be a sensible fellow, of an easy agreeable address for a man in his low sphere of life. As he has not been heard of by me since his elopement, I suspect he has had the address to ship himself as a freeman on board some vessel either at Alexandria or Baltimore. Whoever takes him up and secures him in any jail, shall receive from me the above reward, as soon as due information thereof is given to me or to Doctor N. P. Can-ton, at Port Tobacco.

G. B. Caulin.

Maryland, Charles County, }
January 17. } [Feb. 3.] 2aw

A few copies of the American Gardener may be had at the Book-Store of Robert Gray.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, from Thomas M'Carthy to the subscriber, for the purpose of securing a debt due from said M'Carthy to Daniel M'Carthy Chicker, will be exposed to public sale, on that part of the premises now in the tenure of Mr. John Barnes, on SATURDAY the 26th day of April next, at 12 o'clock,

TWO TRACTS OF LAND,

ADJOINING EACH OTHER,

Containing about 500 acres, situate in the county of Fairfax, on the north fork of Potomac River, about 3 miles from Fairfax Court House.

Dodridge Pitt Chichester.

March 28.

lawt

A great Bargain may be had.

I wish to exchange seven or eight hundred acres of LAND, in Fairfax county, formerly known as down county, for good lands in the western country. It lies near Sugar Land Run, it is finely timbered and watered, good farming land, about 18 miles from the City of Washington, 20 from Alexandria, and 2 from the Potomac river. There are two tenements and an excellent orchard on the premises, about 70 bushels of wheat sowed last fall and a good deal of clover, which grows finely, the soil being well adapted to the Plaster of Paris, from the fullest experiments—the title indisputable. Any person making early application may get an advantageous exchange. Application, by letter, to the subscriber in Alexandria, will be duly attended to.

B. DADE.

conf

February 7.

Musical Instrument Manufactory,

In Prince, near Water-Street, Alexandria.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he still carries on the business of making and repairing Instruments; and has for sale, Piano Fortes, plain and additional key'd Violins, &c. on reasonable terms; also offers his services for tuning and regulating the different Instruments, but thinks proper to inform the public his terms for tuning, so that there may be no misunderstanding hereafter, viz.

| | |
|---|---------------|
| For tuning a Grand Piano Forte, | 2 00 |
| Do. Harpichord, | 2 00 |
| If quilling do. | 5 00 |
| Square Pianos, (imported) | 1 50 |
| Do. Do. American manufacture, | 1 |
| Strings, and other repairs, besides tuning— | extra charge. |

If called on to go in the country—additional charge, according to the time and distance.

As it is troublesome booking and calling for such trifles, the subscriber hopes that those that employ him, will not think hard of it, to pay the cash as soon as the job is completed.

John Sellers.

March 8.

d3t law t

TO BE LET,

FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

MOUNT-EAGLE,

The beautiful COUNTRY SEAT of the late Lord Fairfax—containing

ABOUT two hundred and twenty nine and an half acres of Land, bounded on one side by Hunting-Creek. Upon the premises there is every necessary convenience requisite for the accommodation of a genteel family, viz. Mansion House, Kitchen, Laundry, Smoke-House, Stable and Carriage-House, a good Garden enclosed, &c. Possessing all the advantages of a most diversified and extensive prospect, healthfulness of situation and proximity to Alexandria; it must be considered as one of the most desirable places of residence in this part of the country.—Apply to William Herbert, Esq. of this town, or to the Subscriber near Patuxent iron-works, Prince-George's county, Maryland.

John Carlyle Herbert.

January 16.

law

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has taken letters of administration on the estate of John Fowler, Esq. late of Fairfax county, deceased. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment as soon as possible, and those who have claims against the estate are desired to make them known to the subscriber, in order that he may be enabled to close his administration.

William Deneale.

Fairfax County, March 8.

law8t

NOTICE.

TO those who are indebted to the subscriber on account of the concern of Powell and Denney, as well as Denney and Powell, that all who do not pay off their notes or accounts or give their bonds with security, on or before the first day of May next, their notes and accounts will be put into the hands of an attorney indifferently.

Mr. LEWIS POWELL, jun. of Middleburg, is authorized to settle and receive the debts due on account of that concern, should any apply there in preference to the subscriber in this place.

Edmund Denney.

January 30.

law

VALUABLE FAMILY MEDICINES.

Just received direct from the Patentess, and

FOR SALE BY

JAMES KENNEDY, JUN.

DRUGGIST;

The following Valuable Medicines:

Dr. Rawson's Anti-Bilious and Stomach Bitters.

PREPARED BY

THOMAS H. RAWSON,

Member of the Connecticut Medical Society.

THESE Bitters have undoubtedly had the most rapid sale of any Patent Medicine ever before discovered, and are justly appreciated for their singular and uncommon virtues for restoring weak and decayed constitutions, and all that train of complicated complaints so common in the spring and fall seasons, such as *intermittent Fevers and Agues, long Autumnal Fevers, Dysenteries, &c.* They are also a very pleasant bitter for common use, and where they are known they have taken the place and superseded the use of all other bitters in public houses as well as in private families.—Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Lee's (Windham) Billious Pills.

THE great sale and increasing demand for these valuable pills for these twelve years past, bespeak their intrinsic worth. They have proved singularly efficacious in *Billious and Yellow Fevers, Jaundice, Head Aches, Dysenteries, Billious Cholera, Colic, &c.*

The very great demand and high esteem in which these pills are held throughout the United States and the West Indies, has induced many to counterfeit them; the purchaser is requested to observe that the name of Samuel Lee, jun. (the patentee) is affixed to each bill of directions, in his own hand writing, or they will not be genuine. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Itch Ointment.

A certain and safe application for that disagreeable complaint called the ITCH. Price 42 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Anti Billious Pills, or, Family Physic.

The extraordinary celebrity these pills have gained, the universal demand for them and esteem of which they are held by medical men of the first eminence, are sufficient testimonials of their intrinsic worth. In great colds and sudden attacks of disorders, an early use of these pills often produces the happiest effects, and taken once in eight or ten days in cases of indigestion, headachs, dizziness, pains in the stomach and bowels, dysenteries, diarrhoeas, dropsies, &c. and a liberal use of my anti billious bitters in the intermediate time has relieved patients almost to a miracle—price 25 cents a box.

Thompson's Aromatic Tooth Paste,

For the scurvy in the teeth and gums, and for whitening and preserving the teeth. It likewise takes off all disagreeable smells from the breath, which generally arises from scorbutic gums and bad teeth. This paste is much in use, and highly esteemed by all those who value the preservation of their teeth, it may be applied at all times with the greatest safety. It is neatly put up in pewter boxes with paper directions. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Worm Powders.

A medicine which for efficacy and safety in its operation stands unrivalled. The most authenticated proofs and respectable authorities of its astonishing virtues, and surprising effects, in extreme and alarming cases of worms, may be seen at the place of sale. Price 50 cents a packet.

Dr. Cooley's Vegetable Elixir; Or Cough Drops,

For Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, spitting of blood, and all diseases of the lungs. Its merits stand unrivalled. Price 50 cents a bottle.

Dr. Cooley's Rheumatic Pills.

Price 50 cents a box.

Hinkley's Infallible remedy for the Piles.

Price 50 Cents a Box.

Very particular directions accompanying each of these valuable medicines.

He has likewise for Sale,

A general assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Shop furniture and Vials; a few hand-some Hall Lamps; Indian Shades; proof vials, Essence of Spruce; Patent Blacking; Madeira and Sherry wine; black bottles in hogheads; Pants ground in oil; and a few barrels Flax-seed Oil, which he will sell on reasonable terms or cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit.

A generous allowance will be made to those who purchase the above Medicines by the dozen.

March 27.

2aw

FOR SALE.

Two elegant Riding Hairs, with top and harness complete;

On the most reasonable terms for cash or most credit.—Apply to the PRINTER, or

THOMAS WHITE, jun. Blacksmith, April 8.

FOR SALE,

1500 acres of Land, in Charles county, Maryland, 14 miles from Alexandria and 4 from the Potomac, near the post road leading to Port Tobacco. The situation is exceedingly healthy and the soil fertile. A great proportion of this land is bottom, (at least 500 acres) well adapted to the culture of wheat, corn or tobacco, timothy also thrives well upon it—the upland produces good wheat from fallow, and yields the white clover in abundance. Fully one third of this tract is in wood, a great part of which is valuable timber. Besides a fertile soil the purchaser will derive other advantages—a good mill seat and an excellent stand for a tavern. The improvements are, a dwelling house with six rooms, with a fine place in each; a kitchen, smoke house, stables, carriage-house; a large and newly built barn, 48 feet square; a tobacco house and several other out houses.

The subscriber wishing to remove to Kentucky, will dispose of this tract on very reasonable terms. One third of the purchase money in cash, the balance in bonds for three equal yearly payments, bearing interest from the date it not punctually discharged, with security by mortgage. Possession and a deed to be given at the first payment.

March 26

Benjamin Duhany.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT Poposals will be received at the Collector's Office of Norfolk and Portsmouth, for building a DRY STONE WALL on the bank of Potomac, opposite Smith's Point Light House, for securing the same from washing by the tides and rains; those inclining to undertake the same will be pleased to apply to the subscriber, on or before the 10th of May next.—The wall to be 5 feet at the foundation gradually rising to two feet at the top in width, and about 9 feet in height, the length about 150 feet, the upper tier of stones to be two feet in width, to answer as a coping to the wall.

Thomas Newton, S. L. H.

Norfolk, April 8. [April 12]

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will rent the house on Fairfax Street, near Duke Street, lately occupied by Mr. James H. Hooe. Apply to Mr. John Tucker.—As some person has reported that the house is liable for back rents, the following certificate, from Mr. Nathaniel C. Hunter, (the original proprietor of the lot) who leased the house and lot to me on an annual ground rent, proves, that there is no truth in the said report.

Stephen Cooke.

I hereby acknowledge, to have received the ground-rents due on a lot, in the town of Alexandria, on Fairfax Street, leased of me by Dr. Stephen Cooke, up to the 3d day of February 1805.

NATHANIEL C. HUNTER.

October 1, 1805. (Dec. 10.) law

Now printing in Philadelphia,

AT THE LORENZO PRESS, Under the inspection of the Author, in a fine Octavo Volume, with Plates, executed by the first Artists in America, a new and splendid Edition, much enlarged, of a POEM, entitled—

Modern Philology;

OR

Terrible Tractation !!!

A POETICAL PETITION against GALVANIZING TRUMPETRY, and the PERKINISTIC INSTITUTION:

Addressed to the Royal College of Physicians

London,

By CHRISTOPHER CAUSTICUS, M. D. A. S. S. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Aberdeen, and honorary Member of no less than nineteen very learned Societies.

The object of this Poem is to promote the best interests of Society, by arraying the powers of legitimate satire against the philosophers, quack politicians, and other scoundrels of the day, and to give more extensive publicity to such inventions, improvements, and other exertions of the human mind as deserve to be patronized by the community.

The author proposes to enlarge the work, by the addition of such matter as he presumes will be found most immediately interesting to the American public, and hopes his efforts to improve the plan and execution of the Poem, will be thought in some measure worthy of the favorable reception with which it has already been honored in Europe and in America.

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ROBERT GRAY.

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